

Defense Security Cooperation Agency

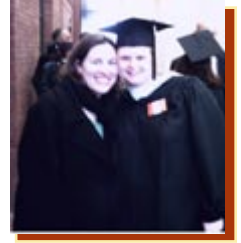
Partners

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ON THE COVER:

A DoD civilian plays with local refugee children in Dar Ul Aman, Pakistan during the U.S. sponsored Volunteer Community Reach Program in April. The program was set up to facilitate the distribution of 200 bags filled with clothes, shoes and toys without distraction. DoD and coalition members provide this service every month with the help of donated items from U.S. citizens. (U.S. Air Force photo by Tech. Sgt. Cecilio M. Ricardo Jr.)

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From the Director



As I retire and move on to what I hope to be an active second life, I would like to take the opportunity to thank everyone in DSCA, including DISAM, DIILS, the Regional Centers and others in the Security Cooperation Community.

It seems like only yesterday when I returned to Washington to assume the leadership of DSCA. Over the last three plus years we have implemented many changes to our organization and to the way we support our partners. Although we teamed up to make some significant inroads, much remains to be done.

Change is always difficult, but with the help of the many talented and professional people throughout this agency, I knew that we could rise above it. I believe the feedback from our partners has justified this effort.

We have experienced a number of significant challenges over the last three years, and I have been very pleased with the level of professionalism and dedication demonstrated by each and everyone in the organization in meeting these head on.



People ask, what was the most significant accomplishment while serving as the director and I find it difficult to narrow down. So much of what we do impacts so many. Whether it's our humanitarian assistance programs, supporting increases in our partners' capabilities, International Military Education and Training or new train and equip initiatives; each program effects people and governments in ways that are not always realized immediately.



One of our first challenges was the realignment of the regional centers. While there were many bumps along the way, I believe we have it nearly right thanks to hard work by DSCA and the leadership of the Centers. Today, the Centers are a critical component of DoD's Security Cooperation effort. Each directorate has played an important role in establishing and developing the relationships necessary to facilitate this important change.

Our decision to initiate several fundamental changes to the FMS process, including the increase of the administrative surcharge, was certainly a major undertaking. The research, analysis, and presentation of the data was critical and allowed the leadership to gain the support necessary for such major changes. In short, the Agency's effort was amazing. It was truly a team effort and I thank everyone who was directly or indirectly involved in the project.

It is difficult leaving such a wonderful position, but it is equally difficult to leave all of you. With your help we have made new friends around the world, established new partnerships and expanded the scope of our security cooperation programs both here and abroad.

I would like to thank everyone on the team for making my final sortie successful and memorable. You truly made my job easy. I wish all of you well and hope that our paths cross soon and often.

Humanitarian Assistance Requires Coordination

By C. E. Taylor

More than 100 experts gathered in Washington for the 2007 Defense Security Cooperation Agency's (DSCA) Humanitarian Assistance (HA) Conference April 17–19. The event drew representatives from across the spectrum, covering everything from budget, policy and training to inter-agency coordination and technology.

Lt. Gen. Jeff Kohler, DSCA director, opened the event by applauding the collaborative efforts of the humanitarian assistance community. "I want to express my thanks and admiration for your significant contributions to our government's vision of shaping the military environment, seeking to avert humanitarian crises, promoting democratic development, enabling countries to recover from conflict, and, at the same time, giving relief to people and communities in need," he told the participants.

"These programs support regional cooperation strategies by providing access to selected countries and fostering goodwill for our military forces and our government," he said.

DSCA assumed responsibility for program management, implementation execution responsibility for the Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA) appropriation about nine years ago.

Over the last few years the humanitarian assistance community has been extremely busy. Most of OHDACA's appropriation over the last two years was used to support both the 2004 tsunami disaster relief mission in the Indian Ocean and the people of Pakistan's 2005 earthquake recovery efforts.

Attendees heard from all of the supporting elements for DoD HA programs, including



Tom Smith, DSCA programs directorate, reviews the Humanitarian Conference agenda with presenter Mike McNerney, partnership strategy, office of the secretary of defense for policy.

the Office of Management and Budget, Department of State, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), various policy offices from the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Joint Staff, DSCA's Humanitarian De-mining Training Center representatives, and the Special Operations Command. While the briefings and views reflected a depth of experience and expertise, this conference was also about feedback.

"The DoD HA program is a DoD tool for supporting national security," said Diane Halvorsen, director of humanitarian assistance and mine action, DSCA.

"Our goal for this conference was to rationalize the different methodologies

employed by each Geographic Combatant Command (GCC) to carry out its HA activities, share lessons learned, and provide the guidance needed for implementing these programs as efficiently and effectively as possible across all commands," she said.

DSCA's humanitarian assistance staff consists of 13 people. Each individual is strategically connected to the web of humanitarian professionals across the globe. "We have a group of program managers who constantly communicate throughout the humanitarian assistance community," Halvorsen added. "Events like these are designed to improve upon that level of communication."

Like chain-linked fence, Halvorsen's team serves as the connectors between the war fighters, the supplies or suppliers, U.S. federal agencies and the rest of the world.

Unique DoD guidance supports a level of humanitarian engagement that paints a smile on a hungry child's face, rebuilds a community stricken by natural disaster or offers medicine to those attacked by crippling diseases.

"This event gave us an opportunity to bring representatives from the combatant commands together to explore the different ways humanitarian assistance operations are managed in the field," Halvorsen explained. "These gatherings help DSCA develop and cement relationships that will certainly improve future humanitarian business practices."



DoD humanitarian assistance programs provide support and supplies to communities around the world stricken by natural disasters or crippled by diseases.

Peters Changes Job at Marshall Center Ambassador Becomes Academic Dean in Europe

By Anne Fugate

George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies

A new dean has taken the lead of the Marshall Center's College of International and Security Studies as that institution continues to expand its resident and outreach programs.

Ambassador (ret) Mary Ann Peters took up her duties as Dean of Academics at the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies here in October 2006. She sees the College's security education programs as key to creating a community of influence across Europe and Eurasia.

The College has to deliver top-notch education on 21st century security challenges to create these networks of people committed to a cooperative vision of national and international security, according to the dean.

"We don't offer some kind of one-size-fits-all blueprint. Rather, we give military officers and government officials the intellectual framework, the confidence and the networks they need to support transformation at the national level. At the same time, thanks to a highly qualified international faculty, we can focus on particular issues or challenges facing a particular country or region," Peters said.

She cited several targeted programs that are already proving effective.

"Several years ago the College introduced the program on terrorism and security studies, which has become a magnet for counter-terrorism professionals from around the world," Peters said. "And in 2005, the College began work on a program of targeted research and workshops on countering ideological support for terrorism (CIST), which has created an active international network of CIST thinkers and practitioners."

The College more recently began fielding Regional Education Team Seminars, mobile teams that have delivered tailored security education programs in Slovenia, Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Trinidad and Tobago, among other countries. In the last year the College also launched the Marshall

Center Parliamentary Workshops, which bring members of parliamentary national security committees to the Marshall Center to examine issues related to defense reform and civilian oversight.

Peters was previously the Marshall Center's Associate Director for International Liaison, a post she assumed in August 2003.

As Associate Director, Peters was responsible for maintaining the critical relationships

with U.S. ambassadors and embassies in the region and with the State Department on policy issues relevant to the Marshall Center. She also devoted significant effort to her role as a professor, giving lectures for the Marshall Center's three resident courses and leading seminars.

"Having seen firsthand the learning and communication that takes place among course participants from dozens of different countries and different professional backgrounds, I was all the more interested in serving as the dean," Peters said.

Her experience in participating in the planning for the Marshall Center as a whole serves her well in her new position, according to Peters.

"As dean, I am closely involved in planning – and finding the resources for – the educational activities of the College," she said. "It is rewarding to be back in the business of program and resource management, which is essentially the kind of work I did before retiring from the Senior Foreign Service. The challenge for any manager is to find talented people and give them the resources they need to excel at their jobs. Supporting the Marshall

Center College faculty as they educate security professionals on the current security environment is the best part of this new job."

Peters' association with the Marshall Center goes back almost 22 years, before it was the Marshall Center. She came to what was then the U.S. Army Russian Institute to brush up on her Russian before being posted to the economic section of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. She studied the language for 10 months alongside U.S. Army officers training to counter the Soviet Union before going on to her new post.

Peters describes her time

in Moscow as one of the high points of her career, and an interesting background to her future interactions at the Marshall Center.

"I was working in the economic section, as head of it for part of the time, and we were trying to figure out if there was anything to Gorbachev's policy of *perestroika*, restructuring, and that was professionally fascinating.

"During the Cold War for a diplomat, Moscow was the place to be. Professionally, we were engaged in an existential struggle with a bad guy, which is always challenging," she said.

The contrast between Peters' earlier visit to the Marshall Center and her tenure now has given her a greater appreciation for her role and for the Marshall Center mission. "I like the positive irony of the fact that now, instead of preparing to defeat people on the other side of what was then the Iron Curtain, we're working together in this broader region," she said.



Planting Seeds for the Future Community



Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management Commandant Dr. Ron Reynolds offers remarks during the 2007 Global Master of Arts graduation ceremony at Tufts University in Boston.

Masters Program Key to Tomorrow's Mission

By C. E. Taylor

When the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) set out to increase educational opportunities for the Department of Defense (DoD) international affairs community, it partnered with Boston's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts University for a unique initiative.



The Global Masters of Arts Program (GMAP) II, a 12-month graduate program, combines three two-week residency sessions with state-of-the-art internet-based courses of study.

The ink was barely dry on the Memorandum of Understanding between DSCA and Tufts University before students began lining up for the accelerated graduate program. Since its inception, in September 2001, more than 70 DoD security cooperation professionals

have gone through the school.

The Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management (DISAM) coordinated the funding and activities of the departments and agencies wishing to participate in the program and works in close partnership with Tufts University.

"The initial thought was to have a quality international affairs graduate program that would further the careers of our civilian security cooperation workforce," explained DISAM Commandant Dr. Ron Reynolds.

He said the mission was given to DISAM because it serves as the education center for the security cooperation community.

DSCA-sponsored students are drawn from foreign military sales funded positions. There are 35 students per class and DoD currently fills 12 of those slots. As one class closes, another is formed. Reynolds, who is dedicated to strengthening the academic and intellectual foundation of the security cooperation community, begins

canvassing DoD, seeking out civilians who hunger to expand their knowledge of international relations and global affairs.

He admits there is enormous satisfaction in watching students successfully maneuver through the program. "This program is no cake walk," he added. "The courses are designed to prepare students to face the challenges associated with international relations. We want students to come away from the program with renewed energy and ideas that contribute to both their future and the future of their organization."

He said supervisors should understand that graduating from the program can boost an employee's career, but this initiative is designed to benefit the organization.

According to Reynolds, there have been a number of Navy military personnel selected for the foreign area officer program based on graduating from GMAP II.

Nichole Petras, DSCA operations directorate, graduated from the program in

“We want to bring together folks with various security cooperation expertise and perspectives.” --Dr. Ronald Reynolds

April 2007. She said at times it was a challenge balancing the stress of school, work, and home life, but she managed to meet all of the requirements within the course time line.

“I have learned a lot from studying international politics and security studies, I will certainly be able to apply what I’ve learned to my position in the security cooperation community,” she explained. “I was able to incorporate my experience at DSCA into my Masters Thesis, ‘Reassessing Military Aid to Egypt’ in which I analyze the future of Foreign Military Financing (FMF) to Egypt and the possible repercussions of changing the 30-year precedent set by the United States government.”

Petras said the course requires a lot of teamwork, which can also promote a few challenges. “In the end we became very close,” she added. “As a result we have established a tight network of friends from as far away as Latvia, Nigeria, Indonesia, France and Taiwan.”

“The diversity of the participation is critical to the exchange of information and ideas,” said Reynolds. “We want to bring together folks with various security cooperation expertise and perspectives.”

According to Petras, completing the GMAP graduate program helped her meet the goal of becoming a Country Program Manager at DSCA. “The GMAP is an incredible program and I recommend that others apply. However, applicants should understand that the program is

quite demanding,” she said.

Reynolds said applications for the program are accepted between April and December. He said the military departments have their selection process, but he reviews every DSCA-sponsored nominee prior to forwarding the application package to the Fletcher School. The class is made up of U.S. and international students. The hope is that each country represented will offer unique and valuable perspectives that excite and inspire one another.

There is no Graduate Admissions Test requirement, but the program does require a language proficiency exam. Reynolds said students have one year beyond the academic year of active participation to complete language requirements without

incurring additional personal expense. According to Petras the language requirement can prove challenging for some students. “I recommend students begin preparing and studying for the language portion of the program prior to the start of the GMAP to avoid doing it concurrently with the coursework or after graduation,” she added.

The program is in its fourth year, actively recruiting for year five. Reynolds suggests supervisors actively pursue star candidates to participate in the program, realizing there’s a commitment by the individual and their organization. He said, “The GMAP II is a short-term, but healthy investment that will reap long-term benefits for the individual and the future of the security cooperation community.”



Senior Associate Dean Deborah Nutter, greets those gathered for the 2007 GMAP II graduation at Tufts University.



Students and administrators gather outside of Tufts University for a photo. Since 2001, more than 70 security assistance professionals have graduated from the program.

Demining Takes Place On Big Screen

Humanitarian Program Finds Voice During Jackson Hole Film Fest

By Rodney Robideau and Charles Taylor

Instructors and staff from the Defense Security Cooperation Agency's Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC) at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo spent four days this summer providing humanitarian mine action awareness presentations during the annual Jackson Hole Film Festival in Jackson, Wy.

The center received an invitation from film festival organizers and the Humpty-Dumpty Institute (HDI), a non-profit organization, to augment and support a film debut of "Bombhunters," a video describing the micro-economy that has emerged in Cambodia where untrained civilians are harvesting unexploded bombs as scrap metal.

HDI is well known for its work battling the international land mine epidemic by working with a wide network of partners to support mine-clearance projects around the globe. HDI has established unique partnerships to fund land mine removal projects in Angola, Armenia, Eritrea, Laos, Lebanon, Mozambique, and Sri Lanka. Through these partnerships, HDI has raised and leveraged over \$9 million for land mine clearance programs in seven countries.

James Lawrence is the director of partnership programs in the office of weapons removal and abatement under the U.S. Department of State. His office is responsible for engaging non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector in reducing or eliminating the threats posed by land mines.

He says the HDI is one of 60 organizations in the partnership program. His office provided HDI the grant to help produce "Bombhunters."

While this is the first time Lawrence's office has been involved in a film fest, he said they have funded documentaries in the past. "Our objective is to facilitate partnerships and bring folks together," he said.

During the fest, HDTC personnel established and maintained a static display of mines as well as ordnance and program information that included a mock-minefield depicting indigenous mine markers, and an international minefield marking system. A public interaction lane was also established allowing visitors the opportunity to find a mine in a typically hazardous environment.



Iranian language translators prepare for a discussion session involving a variety of film producers.



Rodney Robideau, HDTC instructor, explains the technical functions of the M18 Claymore mine to an film festival attendee.



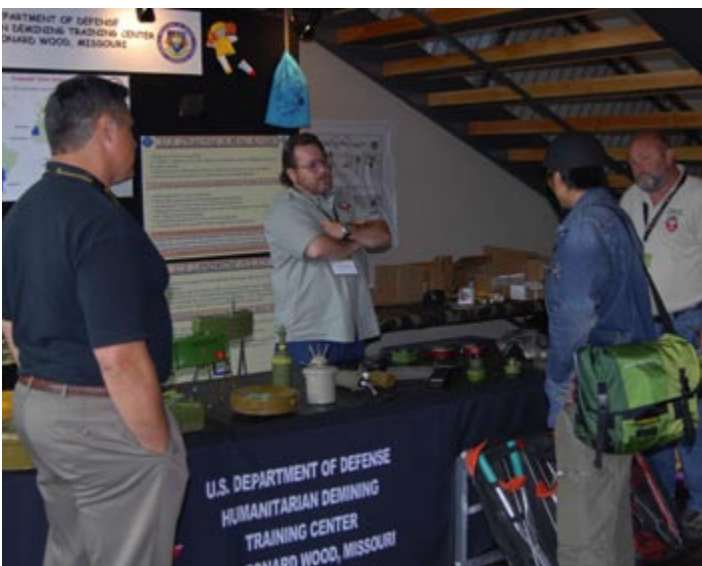
Dog Handler Kimberly McCasland and Utsi of the Marshall Legacy Institute demonstrate how they detect mines during her visit to the Jackson Hole Film Festival.



SGM Michael Tait, HDTC visiting instructor from New Zealand, sets up the simulated minefield during the film fest.



Documentary producers prepare for an exchange between U.S. and foreign filmmakers during the Jackson Hole Film Festival.



The HDTC team chats with film producer Brian Liu (right) during the film fest.



Randy Richards, HDTC instructor, explains the technical aspects of some of the anti-personnel mines.



An HDTC instructor sweeps for mines with a metal detector. The instructors demonstrated a variety of mine detection techniques during the film fest.

Defense Bills Result in Busy Season for 110th Congress

By Neil Hedlund
and
Lorna Jons

It's been a busy first session of the 110th Congress; however, much work remains this year. On the appropriations front, the Congress has yet to send any completed bills to the White House. The House has passed all twelve of its FY08 spending bills, but the Senate has passed only four to date so Defense and Foreign Operations-funded programs will begin the new fiscal year under a Continuing Resolution. The President has issued veto threats on many of the appropriations bill, which could further complicate matters. The Senate also has to complete action on the FY08 Defense Authorization bill. Here's a brief summary of legislative actions and provisions affecting security cooperation programs.

FY07 War Supplemental

This spring the FY07 Emergency Supplemental bill was one of the hottest topics for the 110th Congress. Its primary focus was on Iraq troop withdrawal language that appeared in the initial House and Senate bills. The House passed its version (HR 1591) on March 23 and the Senate passed its bill (S 965) on March 29. Since both bills included the troop withdrawal timeline language, the President vetoed the measure. Both houses went back to the drawing board and eventually passed a \$120B FY07 Supplemental Appropriations bill (HR 2206) that the President signed into law on May 25 (PL 110-28). It fully funded the Administration's request for the Iraq Security Forces Fund (\$3.842B), Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (\$5.906B), and the Iraq Freedom Fund (\$335.6M). The bill also included \$220M of FMF for Lebanon, \$45M of FMF for Jordan, and \$200M of O&M Defense-



wide in Coalition Support Funds. It provided no funding for section 1206, the global train and equip program.

President Bush has proposed \$150.5B for the FY08 War Supplemental spending bill that will be debated by Congress this Fall, but the President is expected to amend this request seeking additional funds, possibly as much as \$40B.

FY08 State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill

On June 22 the House passed HR 2764 which provides \$85.1M in IMET (\$4.4M below request) and \$4.51M in FMF (\$26.7M below request). The bill fully funds the FMF request for Egypt, however \$200M is withheld until the Secretary of State certifies that Egypt has taken various steps such as stopping the smuggling network between Egypt and Gaza. Colombia's FMF is sharply reduced from the \$78M request to \$48M as the House seeks to begin a "Colombianization" of military assistance. The House also imposed restrictions on Indonesia's FMF by recommending only \$8M (\$7.7M below request), \$2M of which is

subject to a Secretary of State report on cooperation by the Indonesian government in various areas. The House report also includes FMF recommendations for several countries. During the House floor debate, Rep. McGovern offered an amendment to prohibit IMET for the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC) but this was narrowly defeated 215-203. An amendment to prohibit funds, including IMET, for Saudi Arabia was adopted by a voice vote.

On September 6, the Senate approved a \$34.4B FY08 State and Foreign Operations Appropriations bill (HR 2764). The bill includes \$85.9M for IMET (\$3.6M below request), but \$801K more than the House-approved bill. The Senate approved \$4.58B of FMF, an increase of \$43M above the President's request. No more than \$15.7M would be made available for

Indonesia's FMF program and the Senate provided \$300M for Jordan, \$100M above the request. The Senate supports \$15.7M of FMF for Indonesia and an additional \$2M may be provided, subject to a SecState reporting requirement to the Appropriations Committees, addressing human rights; public access to West Papua; and the pursuit of a criminal investigation of the murder of Munir Said Thalib. The bill also prohibits the use of military assistance for cluster munitions stipulating that no defense export licenses for cluster munitions may be issued, nor can cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology be sold or transferred unless the munitions meet certain criteria.

FY08 Defense Authorization Bill

On May 17 the House passed a \$645.5B FY08 Defense Authorization bill (HR 1585), and the Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC) passed its version (S 1547) on May 24. The Senate began debate the week of July 9, but set it aside temporarily, and resumed debate the week of September 17.

The House fully funded the President's request for Global Train and Equip authority (\$500M); the Stability Operations Fellowship program (\$5K); the Overseas Humanitarian Disaster and Civic Aid account (OHDACA) (\$103.3M); and the Center for International Issues Research (\$7.4K); whereas the SASC decreased the Global Train and Equip program by \$200M (\$300M); decreased OHDACA by \$40M (\$63.3M); and zeroed out the Stability Operations Fellowship and the Center for International Issues Research programs. The House and Senate bills fully fund the Counterterrorism



Fellowship program (\$25M) and the Warsaw Initiative Fund (\$28.75M). Also the Senate placed restrictions on military assistance to Pakistan and Thailand. Both the House and Senate bills include a Sense of the Congress provision in support of the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation. Neither bill authorizes funds for the Defense Coalition Support Account (DCSA), part of the Building Global Partnerships Act (BGPA). There is a possibility that a BGPA amendment, to include the DCSA, may be offered during Senate floor debate. The DCSA would authorize funding for an inventory of short-term critical items such as night vision devices and body armor for lease and or sale to our Coalition Partners. The other BGPA proposals also seek authorities to enhance partners' capacity for effective operations and develop greater commonality by expanding professional training and education for partner nations.

FY08 Defense Appropriations Bill

On August 5, the House approved a \$459.6B FY08 Defense Appropriations bill (HR 3222). The bill does not contain any funds to support the Administration's request of \$500M for the Section 1206 Global Train and Equip program that is currently funded through reprogramming. The House bill, as in past years, continues to prohibit the export of the F/A-22 aircraft. The House bill also zeroed out the Consortium for Complex Operations and the Stability Operations Fellowship program, and it included a \$10M "affordability cut" to DSCA's FY08 O&M funded programs. The House fully funded the \$103.3M OHDACA request but failed to fund the \$22M request to capitalize the DCSA.

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved its version of the bill on September 12. Senate floor debate is expected to begin the week of October 1. The Senate bill fully supports all of DSCA's O&M Defense-Wide programs at the requested levels except for two programs: Global Train and Equip, \$300M (-\$200M); and Stability Operations Fellowship Program, \$0 (-\$5M). The Regional Centers for Security Studies were funded at \$99.635M (+\$20M, at the Committee's initiative). The OHDACA account was funded at \$63.3M (-\$40M), in line with the SASC mark on Sep. 29.

On September 29 the President signed a continuing resolution (HJ Res 52) for the period covering Oct. 1 through Nov. 16. Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-NV) has proposed the latter date as the expected date of adjournment of the Senate. The House leadership also anticipates that they'll be in session until Thanksgiving.

Asia-Pacific Center Hosts HASC Members



Members of the House Armed Services Committee visited the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) in late August. Led by chairman, Rep. Ike Skelton (D-MO), the group included Rep. Randy Forbes (R-VA), Rep. John Spratt (D-SC), Rep. Robin Hayes (R-NC), Delegate from Guam Rep. Madeleine Bordallo (D-GU), Rep. Jeff Flake (R-AZ) and Rep. Carol Shea-Porter (D-NH).



The Representatives stopped in Hawaii on their way out into the region. While at the Center, the representatives met APCSS Fellows currently attending the Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism (CSRT) course, APCSS faculty and staff, and other area military and community business leaders.

Before leaving the island, Representatives participated in a roundtable with APCSS faculty.

Earthquake Victims Get U.S. Humanitarian Assistance Joint Task Force Bravo Provides Disaster Relief in Peru

PISCO, Peru, Aug. 21, 2007

Members of Joint Task Force Bravo's medical disaster relief task force, deployed from Soto Cano Air Base, Honduras to Peru to assist citizens following a magnitude eight earthquake that struck the region Aug. 15.

Over the past two days, medical team members have treated more than 1,300 patients with a wide variety of conditions. Most patients required medicines for gastrointestinal illnesses, respiratory illnesses, minor wounds, and aches and pains.

In addition to basic medicines and medical care, members of the field team diagnosed a case of appendicitis in the field and quickly had the patient transported to a mobile surgical team stationed at the airport.

"When the patient arrived, she approached the front of the line with her mother," said Air Force Capt. William Ingram, an emergency medicine physician's

assistant. "We listened to her story, and she had three days of worsening abdominal pain. We laid her down to do an evaluation and determined that she needed to be taken away immediately."

News of the American medical team's presence traveled quickly through the town and to other agencies providing assistance. When other agencies arrived to help, members of Joint Task Force Bravo's medical team were able to pack up and move to another location to provide more care.

"Once more agencies arrived, we realized we would be able to move locations and provide help to more people," said Air Force Master Sgt. Deborah Davis, the task force's noncommissioned officer in charge. "There are so many people in need. I'm glad we could offer our services to so many people."

As the mission wrapped up, many of the medical team



Photo by Senior Airman Shaun Emery, USAF
Air Force Maj. Joseph Hallock, a Joint Task Force Bravo Medical Element pediatric nurse practitioner, checks the heartbeat of a patient at the medical relief site in Pisco, Peru. During the three-day mission, medical personnel provided care to more than 1,500 men, women and children.

members reflected on the time they spent in Peru.

"The fact that we executed within 20 hours of notification and were the first American contingent speaks volumes of our capability," said Air Force Maj.

Paul Valdez, medical operations officer in charge. "It just goes to show that our military is capable of providing humanitarian assistance anytime anywhere in the world."

By Walt Munroe
Defense Institute of International
Legal Studies

The 21st century has witnessed the emergence of terrorist threats unprecedented in their global reach, distributed nature, and willingness to target civilian populations of any creed. Using modern communication tools and media, terrorist organizations pose a grave and continuing threat to peace and stability across the globe. Countering these terrorist threats requires a level of cooperation between countries and their respective security officials never before imagined. Such cooperation can not occur without a concerted effort by nations to bring their security officials together to develop relationships and build a network that will enable them to coordinate and act quickly and effectively with partners and allies to counter emerging threats.

The Combating Terrorism (CbT) Fellowship Program (CTFP) is a U.S. Department of Defense program specifically designed to help reinforce the combating terrorism capabilities of partner nations, as well as build and strengthen the global network of combating terrorism experts and practitioners who are committed to fighting this threat.

Administered by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the CTFP has provided combating terrorism education to well over five thousand security personnel from approximately one hundred and forty countries. Education funded by the fellowship is focused on non-U.S., mid-to senior-level officials who are in key positions within their nation's combating terrorism or security organizations. Those military



CbT Fellowship can also fund less standard training events, such as investigative training from the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

officials, ministry of defense civilians, and other security officials who complete CTFP-funded education and training are expected to have a positive impact on their countries' combating terrorism capabilities throughout their careers. Many CTFP graduates of invitational and other individual training and education have played key roles in their countries' combating terrorism efforts, such as working in a National CT Center, developing CT policy and doctrine for their country's security forces, or commanding national counterterrorism assets. The CTFP offers a variety of educational resources that are designed and targeted to achieve the goals of both our partner nations and the Department of Defense, such as: Masters Degree-producing education at the National Defense University (Washington, D.C.) and the Naval Postgraduate School (Monterey, California); individual U.S.-based training at DoD schools, mobile education and training events, and comprehensive programs with

regional and global application at the five DoD regional centers for security studies.

Mobile education and training events can be particularly useful as they can be tailored to address specific regional threats and challenges. Providers for such events include the Center for Civil Military Relations (CCMR), the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies (DIILS), the United States Coast Guard (USCG), and the Defense Institute for Medical Operations (DIMO). Programs from these providers can range from the legal aspects of combating terrorism to disaster planning and management to maritime/port anti-terrorism strategy. CTFP Fellowship can also fund less standard training events, such as investigative training from the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Often, the students who participate in these local or regional events find themselves working together again in real world situations. For example, requests for regionally organized seminars on "The Legal Aspects of

Combating Terrorism" frequently emphasize border issues that underscore the need for greater cooperation and

standardization of laws to provide uniform enforcement. DIILS has presented more than 40 "Legal Aspects of Combating Terrorism" seminars around the world under the auspices of the CTFP. DIILS also offers a two-week "Legal Aspects of Combating Terrorism seminar each December that provides an in-depth resident experience for participants from multiple nations.

The Security Assistance Office (SAO) in the United States Embassy is the initial gateway into the fellowship program for foreign personnel. Officers and officials wishing to participate in these types of programs should utilize their countries' procedures to contact the American Embassy's Security Assistance Officer, or the Office of Defense Cooperation, to learn more about the opportunities available to them as well as the requirements for participation in these valuable programs. For further information, please visit: www.dod.mil/policy/sections/policy_offices/gsa/ctfp/index.html

Marshall Center Research Library Named Best in Federal Government

By Ann Fugate
Marshall Center Public Affairs

The Marshall Center Research Library was recently named the best small library in the U.S. federal government when it won the 2006 Federal Library/Information Center of the Year award.

The Library of Congress' Federal Library and Information Center Committee annually recognizes both a large and a small library for their innovation in meeting their customers' information needs. The Marshall Center Research Library, with nine staff members, won in the small library category.

The library serves military and civilian officials participating in the programs of the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, a U.S.-German security and defense studies institute. In 2006 the staff worked with more than 800 course participants from 80 countries. FLICC cited the library for its effectiveness, versatility and dedication to its customers in carrying out a series of initiatives designed to help program participants make the most of resources available to them not only at the Marshall Center, but also back in their home countries.

It is just as important for course participants to know how to use the library's resources once they leave the Marshall Center as when they are in residence, according to Library Director Marcy Hampton.

"When [participants] go home and are in their ministries, they continue to have access to library resources through the on-line Knowledge Portal. They can utilize the resources to prepare a report or analyze a situation. They wouldn't have access to so many commercial database products without their [Knowledge Portal] password," Hampton said.

"It might be statistical information or



The Marshall Center Library team manages a unique collection of 50,000 books in Russian, English, and German, 300 current periodical subscriptions, 1200 periodical titles in paper and microform formats, and holdings of specialized documents and reports. In addition, the library provides access to a variety of online services and electronic resources available through the Marshall Center intranet.

market information or strategic security studies. It might come from databases that aggregate open source journal literature or from databases developed for a specific target audience, such as Jane's Terrorism Insurgency Center database. A student who knows how to use those resources to his advantage will be a much more valued player in his country."

The library boasts 56,000 books, 350 journals and newspapers and 15 electronic databases, along with research training classes and research assistance to help course participants take advantage of those resources. The library does business in the same three languages in which the Center conducts its residential courses, English, German and Russian.

One of the library's major projects in 2006 was switching the catalog of its 22,000 Russian titles from transliterated Russian to Cyrillic.

"A Russian-speaking student wouldn't necessarily recognize the Latin letters that spell out *Pravda*. For a student trying to research Russian-language titles, [the transliterated Russian] was tough," Hampton said. "Now, our Russian-language holdings can be searched in Cyrillic. Our alumni in Russia or the Ukraine can search our catalog, view a journal article that looks interesting, request an inter-library loan or check out an electronic book. It is one of the ways we're trying to serve our alumni."

FLICC will honor the Marshall Center Research Library and other award winners at the 24th Annual FLICC Forum on Federal Information Policies Oct. 12 at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., where they will receive their awards from Librarian of Congress James H. Billington.

Capacity-building Central to AFRICOM Mission

By John J. Kruzal
American Forces Press Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 2007 – U.S. Africa Command's foremost mission is to help Africans achieve their own security, not to extend the scope of the war on terrorism or secure African resources, a top Pentagon official said.

"The United States spends approximately \$9 billion a year in Africa, funding programs in such areas as health, development, trade promotion, and good governance," Theresa Whelan, deputy assistant secretary of defense for African affairs, told members of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa and global health here yesterday. "In contrast, security-related programs receive only about \$250 million a year."

AFRICOM will play a supportive role as Africans continue to build democratic institutions and establish good governance across the continent, she said. "Our security cooperation with Africa is one aspect of our collaboration with Africa, but it is a small part of our overall relationship," she added.

The Defense Department currently divides responsibility for Africa among three combatant commands: European Command, Pacific Command and Central Command. AFRICOM, slated to stand up in October, is a three-pronged defense, diplomatic and economic effort designed to enable U.S. government elements to work in concert with African partners without the "bureaucratic divisions" created by a shared command structure, Whelan said.

"Although this structure is new, the nature of our military engagement on the continent will not change," she said. "It will remain primarily focused on conducting theater-security cooperation to build partnership capacities in areas such as peacekeeping, maritime security, border security, counterterrorism skills."

Consolidating leadership under a single command could better support Africa's multilateral institutions, like the African Union and the regional economic communities, which are playing an enlarged role in the continent's security affairs, she said.

Whelan addressed the "many misconceptions" about AFRICOM's structure and purpose.

"Some people believe that we are



Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Peter Pace listens to Lance Cpl. Anthony Comforti ask a question during a "Town Hall Meeting" at Camp Lemonier in Djibouti. Through a humanitarian mission of capacity building and military training to help Africans help themselves, Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa conducts operations such as well-drilling, school construction, medical and veterinary civic action programs and military-to-military training.

establishing AFRICOM solely to fight terrorism or to secure oil resources or to discourage China. This is not true," she said.

Though violent extremism is "a cause for concern and needs to be addressed," countering this threat is not AFRICOM's singular mission, she said.

"Natural resources represent Africa's current and future wealth, but in an open-market environment, many benefit," she continued. "Ironically, the U.S., China, and other countries share a common interest -- that of a secure environment in Africa, and that's AFRICOM's objective.

"AFRICOM is about helping Africans build greater capacity to assure their own security," she added.

The United States does not seek to compete with or discourage African leadership and initiative, Whelan said. Rather, AFRICOM will help its partners on the continent prevent security issues from escalating without U.S. intervention.

"U.S. security is enhanced when African nations themselves endeavor successfully to address and resolve emerging security issues before they become so serious that they

require considerable international resources and intervention to resolve," she said.

AFRICOM also will support other U.S. agencies in implementing other programs that promote regional stability, Whelan noted, calling AFRICOM an "innovative command."

Unlike other commands, AFRICOM will be staffed by a large number of State Department and U.S. Agency for International Development members, including a senior foreign service officer to serve as the military commander's civilian deputy. This deputy will plan and oversee the majority of AFRICOM's security-assistance work, she said.

"These interagency officers will contribute their knowledge and their expertise to the command so that AFRICOM will be more effective as it works to build peacekeeping, humanitarian-relief and disaster-response capacity in Africa," she said.

Interagency partners also will identify ways the Defense Department can support other U.S. agencies' and departments' initiatives in Africa, including State Department-funded programs.

Around the Community

Admiral Wieringa Becomes DSCA Director

Vice Admiral Jeffrey Wieringa became the director of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) during a ceremony at the Fort Myers Officers' Club on Aug. 29. The Vice Admiral replaces Air Force Lt. Gen. Jeffrey Kohler, who retired after 34 years of active military service.

Wieringa comes to DSCA following a tour as the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for International Programs and Director, Navy International Programs Office (Navy-IPO). His tour at Navy-IPO was capped with the first sale of the F/A-18E/F Super Hornet to Australia and the transfer of the first amphibious warship to India (ex-USS Trenton).

He has been both the Executive Director for Operations, Research and Engineering Group, and after selection to Rear Admiral, served as Commander, Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division, Assistant Commander for Research and Engineering, Naval Air Systems Command. He led, as the chief test pilot and chief engineer for Naval Aviation, over 17,500 personnel and



Vice Admiral Wieringa speaks with DSCA employees during a recent town hall meeting..

six test squadrons.

Wieringa's experience includes numerous commands, over 21 years of acquisition experience, over 4,000 flight hours, and 534

carrier landings. His bio can be viewed online at http://www.dsca.mil/PressReleases/by-date/2007/082807_VADM_Wieringa.pdf.

CHDS Celebrates 10 years of Strategic Success

On September 17, 2007 the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS), marked its 10-year anniversary. CHDS is one of five Department of Defense Regional Centers that rely on the Defense Security Cooperation Agency for executive agency support. CHDS, which has close academic

ties with the National Defense University, has been intimately involved in creating expertise and cooperative initiatives in subjects ranging from civil-military relations, defense policy formulation, and resource allocation and management, to subjects such as the nexus between international terrorist organizations

and organized crime.

To date, CHDS has graduated more than 2,900 individuals (73 percent of them civilians) in its resident courses and has reached more than 26,000 individuals through a variety of seminars, conferences and other outreach activities. Many of those alumni are now making a fundamental difference in security and defense policy in their own countries, and they include both senior civilian government ministers and military officers.

The tenth anniversary celebration included the presentation of the first annual William J. Perry Award for Excellence in Security and Defense Education. The first recipients of this prestigious award were the creators and director of Peru's "Strategic Leadership for Defense and Crisis Management Course" (known by the Spanish acronym CEDEYAC). CEDEYAC was created by two CHDS graduates who modeled their course on CHDS' academic content and instructional methodology as adapted to the Peruvian reality. Since its founding, CEDEYAC has graduated more than 400, predominantly civilian, students.



(Left to right) Peruvian Rear Adm (ret) Ernesto Schroth, co-founder of CEDEYAC, Peruvian Rear Adm (ret) Juan Rodriguez Kelly, Director of CEDEYAC, Dr. William J. Perry, former Secretary of Defense, Dr. Richard D. Downie, Director of CHDS, Ms. Monica Vecco, co-founder of CEDEYAC, and Peruvian Navy Captain (ret) Jose Antonio Sifuentes, Deputy Director of CEDEYAC.